UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKAUPTCY.

Orders. Before Judge Blatchford. In the Matter of Theophilus J. Bloomer,—Order p jury trail.
In the Matter of Robert Finneberg et al.—Motion dismissed.

In the Watter of Charles G. Metrus et at. - Order of

cherence.
In the Metter D. J. Collins.—Order of reference.
In the Matter of Heavy Cohen and Denis Reinlein.—Order to show cause.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The Calvin Willis Case.

Before Commissioner Betts. The United States vs. Catvin Willis.-The defend at is charged with printing, publishing and selling obscene prints, plutures, books, &c., and sending the same through the Post Office in violation of the Post same through the Post Office in violation of the Post Office act probabiling the sending of illegal matter through the United States mail. Post Office detective sames (arior ordered some of the matter dealt in by defendant by letter from Ridgewood, N. J. The order was allied up and the lillicit matter sent by defendant as uncerted. The Postmaster at Edgewood dentitled the various prints, &c. On the application of defendant the case was adjourned to Codnessay any very letter.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. The Merchants' Union Express Company Litigation.

Litigation.

There's B. Harris vs. Etmore P. Ross et al.—This came up yesterday opon a motion for an injunction and a receiver in an action brought by the plaintiff to set aside the consolidation of the American Express Company with the Merchant's Union Express

Mr. J. E. Burrill, counsel for the plaintiff, opened the motion, taking the substance of the complaint, and read the adidayit of O. W. Joslyn and others, charging misconduct on the part of the trustees of the Merchants' thion Express Commpany, and allegang that they had no power under the articles of association to make the consolidation and that they had collusively obtained the appointment of a receiver of their surplus assets. The chief allegations in this particular companint were that at the time the shares of the company were exposed for sale by defendants they rapidly appreciated in value; that they increased the capital to \$20,000,000 and the number of shares to 200,000. Flaintiff avered that this increase was not necessary and that it was made in violation of the defendants sat managers and of the rights of the defendants as managers and of the rights of the defendants sat aside or withheld from subscription certain stock amounting to 25,000 shares, and appropriated the same to their own use. That those shares brought \$40 certa, at the market price. That in point of fact the defendants as managers did not pay the said company any taing for the stock in question, but on the contrary gave the treasurer cortain memorandum checas for a sum amounting to \$6,000, and, as plainting adjects, it was surjeed that the checks should not be used or collected until the defendants should be declared you.

Mr. Comstock read an affidavit contraileting some of the statements in the complaint and the affidavit read by Mr. Burrill.

Mr. Porter then read the affidavit of Charles B. Harris, the plainting, to the effect that prior to the consolidation; that on the contral that man and an obsequence of such consolidation; that on the fitch of February last, being in the entry of New York, he was introduced to ompany.
Mr. J. E. Burrill, counsel for the plaintiff, opened

agent for the former at Erre, but lost his employment at the time and in consequence of such consolidation; that on the 16th of February last, being in the city of New York, he was introduced to Charles S. Josiyn, who is a brother of O. W. Josiyn, a stook broker; mak said charles S. Josiyn, on being informed that deponent was an original stockholder in the Morchants Union Express Company, asked deponent if he world be willing to commence a suit to break up the consolidation of said companies provided it was made an object for deponent; that deponent replies he would, and it was then arranged that he should go next day to the office of O. W. Josiyn to see about the commencement of such sait. In the same conversation Charles S. Josiyn remarked that deponent was the person they had been looking for in ovier to commence such a suit and that they had been looking for two days to find only to see about the commencement of such and, in the same conversation Charles S. Josiyn commencement that depondent was the person they had seen looking for in order to commence such a surtued that they had been looking for two days to find an original slockage for who had not signed a consent to such consolidation and who would institute the saft. On the lohowing day deponent went to the other of 0. w. Josiyn and negotiated with him beneraling the commencement of the suit. Deponent in reply to Josiyn stated he was willing to go in with others to breas up the consolidation provided it was made an object. Harris was the owner of twenty charge of sack in the Merchanis' Union Express Company, then worth in the market about \$240, for the purpose of being converted into the consolidated stock, but of little or no value for any other purpost. O. W. Josyn in the course of the day advanced to deponent the sum of \$500 on said wenty shares. Subsequently deponent went to the worder of Europia Dayston & Europia and effect they offer the purpose of Europia Dayston & Europia and effect any offer of Europia Dayston & Europia and effect they offer the purpose of Europia Dayston & Europia and effect they offer any advanced to deponent the sum of \$500 on said wenty shares. lay advanced to deponent the sum of 2500 on said wenty shares. Shossquently deponent went to the law office of Eurrin, Davidson & Eurril, and after one conversalism they began to prepare the comiaint in this cause. It was then agreed between eatyn and deponent that the latter snould receive 5,000 at the success of the termination of the suit or then a receiver should be appointed, deponent then ung assured by Josiyn that a receiver would be ppointed before Saturday night and that it was all ixed. The addition the suit of the sui res informed and believes that the Adams Express company is indebted to the Merchants' Union Excress Company in the sum of \$155,000 or over, but isputes the caling and that said Adams Express company has also extrain disputes and controverses with the American Merchants' Union Express company respecting their lines of business. The indicavit further stated that during the present week deponent and to lossyn that massimely as an injunccompany to pecching the present week deponent said to costy that instance as an injunction was granted in this case, he ought to have an advance of \$1,000, that Joslyn said he was going to the Adams Express company and would see about it, and desired must to cait again at twelve o'clock, which he did, when Joslyn said he had seen some of the parties and would give a definite naswer at one o'clock, at his hour Joslyn told him it would be all right. Furthers, that deponent asked for said advance of money be anse he taked of leaving the city to get employment in Chainman or cisswhere, and it was then agreed between deponent and said Joslyn that deponent should have a sairry at the rate of \$2,000 a year and his expenses so long as this sail was pending—faughter)—besides the said sain of \$5,000 when a receiver should be appointed; that on several occasions said Joslyn spoke to him about getting a place for thin in the Adams Express office, and said as would do so; that on one occasion, when in the office of said Joslyn, Joan hiery, a superimerdent in the office of said Joslyn in the rate of superimerdent in the office of said Joslyn in the rate of the said sind and the receiver should be tay expensive; that they meaning himself and other parties, and paid out or would have to pay \$10,000 to the lawyers at the first boy, it among the said that he has a superimer before the administration of the first boy, it among the said that he has no interest in this said would be tay expensive; that they meaning himself and other parties and especially, as he elicity in the first boy. It is not be the first boy, it is also told deponent that the first boy, it is also told deponent that the first boy. It is not that the first boy it is not be seen to the dams Express company and of persons who are dealers and specially must not get in a spination where he forther than the late of the administration and in the latercest of other parties and especially. As he refined the complaint in this case without personal knowledge of the stat in was granted in this case he ought to have as

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L Action Against a Southern Railroad Com-

Before Judge Ingraham. James A. Patteson vs. the Grange and Alexandria Railroad Company. - This was an action to recover the sum of \$29,416 48, the value of certain coupons, the property of plaintiff, and issued by defendants the property of plaintiff, and issued by defendants at various periods from the year 18st to 1864. The defence set up was that a war existed between the Northern and Southern States while the coupons were running. They also pictaide the statute of maliations, and, further, that they were endeavoying to effect a compromise with their creditors, and they would like to compet the plaintiff to be one of the parties.

The Court directed a verdict for the plaintin in the full amount cialined.

the full amount canned.

Alleged Misappropriation.
Before Judge Barbour.

Henry T. Romerize vs. The East River National Bank.—This was an action to recover \$22,000, the vaine of certain United States bonds deposited by plaintiff on the 12th of May. 1305, with the defendant or safe keeping. Dut which alleged were not delivered up when demanded. The defence was a general denial and an averagent to the effect that about January 25, 1855, to about December I, 1854, plaintiff requested defendants to blace in their safe

various packages, the contents of which and the value thereof were unknown to the defendant; that, without any consideration, the defendant did so keep the packages, and that when asked for by the plaintid they were delivered to him.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART IL A Question of Color-Can a Colored Woman Travel in a First Class Cabin † Before Judge Daly, Harrist Jacobs vs. The Atlantic Navigation Com-

\$5,000 under the following peculiar circumstances:-It appeared that on the 19th July, 1866, the plainting \$0,000 under the following peculiar circumstances:—
It appeared that on the 12th July, 1866, the plaintiff purchased a ticket for twenty dollars to be conveyed as first class passenger from Savannah to New York by the steamer Lee, the property of defendants. Plaintiff went on board at Savannah with her baggaze, but be ore the steamship left the wharf she was removed, as she alleged, with threats and violence and abustre language, by reason of which plaintiff was compelled to remain at Savannah for ten days. For the injury sustained sue now claims \$5,000 damages. The defence was a general denial, and further averred that the defendants had established certain rales and regulations for the comfort and convenience of first class passengers; that one of sald rules and regulations was that no person of color should be admitted or taken on board any of the vessels of the line as first cubin passengers, and that no person of color should be allowed to go in the first cabin except as servants, and that all persons of color travelling by said line should be taken as second cabin passengers. Further, that this rule was well known to plaintiff at the time in question and was in accordance with a certain custom then existing in the port of Savannab. That on the 18th July, 1866, plaintiff, a colored woman, through a messenger, procured a first class ticket for a cabin passege by concealing from the knowledge of defendants fasted plaintiff was informed of the regulation of the company must be enforced, and that being a colored person she must go in the second cabin, 6 the same time offering to pay back the price of a first class ticket and fornish her with a second cabin passege. Defendants further alloyed that plaintiff relused to obey the rule prescribed by the company, whereupon her trunks were placed on shore. Moreover, they deny that they used any threats or violence or that plaintiff sustained any damages whatever.

The case will be resumed this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Manhattan Club Case Again.

Before Judge Barrett.

Hart es. Corties.—Judge Barrett rendered judgment in this case yesterday, as follows:—The plaintiff has just kept within the law; but such practice must be discountenanced. The failure to return the order extending the time to answer or to notify the defendant that it was disregarded, its retention for fail twelve days, and then the sudden entry of judgment without noticing the costs for adjustment, all indicate an intent to take an undue advantage of what was evidently well known to be a mere oversight, and one, too, of the most trifling description. The disapprobation of the Court will be practically expressed and the uselessness of such practice directly felt by opening the judgment without impoining the usual terms. The defendant's motion to set assiste the judgment is therefore granted.

For plaintiff, J. D. Robertson; for defendant, J. Solis listerband.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Assistant District Attorney Tweed appeared for the prosecution and disposed of the calendar with

John Spencer pleaded gulity to an indictment charging him with obtaining forty-eight dollars by presenting to the Chemical Bank a check purporting to be drawn by E. S. Higgins, who kept no account

to be drawn by E. S. Higgins, who kept no account at the bank. There were mitigating circumstances presented to the Judge, and that being the first offence of the prisoner, Judgment was suspended.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Catherine O'Brien was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing a diamond ring valued at \$125, on the 8th of February, the property of Thos. Shields, 55 Pike street. She was employed as a domestic in the house. His Honor said a great many servant gris were dishonest, and he was determined to make an example in this case. He sent her to the State Prison for five years.

FALSE PRIFERICES—THE THINDUNE ASSOCIATION PLEAD FOR CLEMENCY.

William H. Chambers picaded guilty to obtaining thirty-one dollars by Ialse pretences, he having represented to Charles S. Huntoon, a clerk in the employ of Peter Lorillard, 16 Chambers street, on the 29th of September, that he was connected with the Tribune Association, and was instructed to collect a bill. The clerk believing the representations, drew him a check for \$31 25 on the Mechanics' National Bank.

When the plea was accepted, Mr. Tweed read the following communication:—

Hos. Jodge Bedrood:

By the first of the case of the Feople vs. William H. Chambers, I.

Hon. Junes September.

In the case of the People vs. William H. Chamidesire that sentence be suspended for the following

desire that sentence be suspenses to the sentence may serve to record in many in the sentence may serve to record in many in the sentence may serve to record in many in the sentence of and it is claimed by him that the crime was committed when very made under the inducence of liquor.

Very respectfully, Publishers of the Tribune Association.

Publishers of the Tribune Association.

Judge Bedford said that the case was very clear against the prisoner, but as such a respectable gentleman as Mr. Sinciair wished the court to be jentleman as Mr. Sinciair wished the court to be jentlement, judgment would be suspended and held over the prisoner for his future good conduct. The prisoner force left the bar, but as soon as he reached the door detective Farley gave Chambers to understand that he wanted him upon a charge of felony, said to have been perpetrated in New York, and a brooklyn officer told him he wanted him upon a similar charge across the river. It was not ascertained which of the officers took him into custody.

the officers took him into custody.

Robbert IN THE FIRST DEORRE.

Harry Ames was tred and convicted of robbery in the first degree. The complainant, Owen Sulfivan, testaled that on the 24m of February ne was induced to accompany a female to a disreputable house in Rossevett street; that a soon as he entered the room the prisoner made his

a disreputable house in Rooseveit street; that as soon as ne entered the room the prisoner made his appearance, soized him by the throat, took afteen donars out of his paniolous pocket and thrust him down same. The case was clear, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. The Judge, in passing sentence, spoke of the way in which such men as the prisoner were in completty with promutates to inveice men into such dens as he lived in and then robbed them. Ames was sent to the state Prison for the term of eight years.

ALLEGED HOMICIDS—ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED. Fatrick Kerrigan was placed on trial charged with causing the death of Eliza Tracy o. the 20th of October by setting fire to her closings, which produced womans that resulted in her death. The testimony showed that the accused lived with the deceased, as his wile, in a room at 14 Mulberry street; that an officer frund the woman on the landing who her clothes partinly burned, and upon entering the room saw settimal lying on the floor of the cederoom in a stupic condition. The woman was taken to the hospital, where she died the next day, and the man was brought to the station house. The only evidence to connect the prisoner with the commission of any office was a statement stade to two of the witnesses; but the Court ruled, as it was not in the form of a drug deposition, such testimony was thad massible. Mr. Hutchings said he presented to the lary all the evidence in his possession, and left it to one jury to decade the case under the care; of the Court, Judge bedford gave a very clear statement of the law applicable to the facts presented by the prosecution, and mammed that, as the presented by the procession, and mammed that, as the presented by the procession, and mammed that, as the presented were and the court of the court

NEW YORK DISTRICT CIVIL COURTS.

A Novel Wager.
Lefore Judge Kivien.
Robert O'Callaghan to John McMahon.—The
ground of this action was a good looking girl, and ground of this action was a good looking grit, and the controversy arose in this wise:—The plainth? and the controversy arose in this wise:—The plainth? do not the galuther? over the gri in question, watch phrase being translater from the original cente, means that he could get the best of him in wimning her affections. Evenly-one dollars a side was put up, and the gray O'catinghan went to wooing the object of which his money was stated according to all the most approved tactics of O'rel and this modern prototypes; but how far he succeeded dots not appear. On his cross-examination O'catinghan was asked what the bet was on, and he replied, with a rogarsh leer. "On a woman, yer flower; but I don't like to tell what it was about or who the woman was for rear of giving scandia." At the conclusion of the testimony Mr. James M. Sheehan, who appeared for the defendant, handed over his money to O'Calinghan, the Judge deciding in his favor.

The Fair of a Promissory Note.

The Fate of a Promissory Note. Before Judge Smith. Edward G. Smith vs. D. T. Peters.—This Before Judge Smith.

Educard G. Smith vs. D. T. Petera.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignor of Messra. C. & T. O. Smith, milk dealers, against the defendant, formerly proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, under the following circum-stances:—It appeared in evidence that Smith & Co. gave the plaintiff a bill against the defendant amounting to forty three dollars and forty cents for the purpose of presenting it to the defendant for payment. The plaintiff called on the defendant for payment of the order of C. & T. O. Smith, four months after date, in liquidation of the calm. Finntiff subsequently presented the noise to Smith & Co., who declined to touch or receive it, telling the plaintiff had no collect the money from descudant, and directing him to return the note to Mr. Peters. On the 12th of January the plaintiff called on Mr. Peters and tendered him the note back again, stating that Smith & O. had reclased to accept it, and demanding the immediate payment of the bill. Mr. Peters would not receive the note or pay the momey. The note and a written assignment of the claim were put in evidence. The defence alleged that the plaintiff had no cause of accion, the receipt having been produced that the plaintiff gave at the time to the defendant for the note, which was in full

for the claim, and also that the note had not arrived at maturity. Judge Smith held that the plaintif had no authority to accept of a compromise of the claim. In other words, that he had exceeded the authority delegated to him by his principal, there being nothing in the testimony to show that Smith was the agent of C. & T. O. Smith. Judgment for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

was the agent of C. & T. O. Smith. Judgment for piaintiff for the amount claimed.

Dabbling in Stocks.

Before Judge Lanc.

George W. Lockcood vs. Isaao O. Baker.—About the first of April, 1864, the plaintiff loaned the defendant 1100 to be repaid with interest. Defendant informed the plaintiff that he owned one hundred shares of Ottawa copper stock which he would give him to secure this loan, which stock, was never received by the plaintiff, who states, on information and belief, that at the time of said loan the defendant did not own any such stock, but had simply agreed to purchase a hundred shares, which, immediately after the transaction in question, became useless. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff loaned him \$100, but denied that interest was to be paid and alleged that previous to the making of the loan he and the plaintiff purchased, for their joint account, 200 shares of the ottawa Copper Company's stock, which shares were delivered to the plaintiff, who held 100 of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of the delendant. A short time after the making of the loan the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff 100 shares of this atook, in part payment of his debt, which was accepted. Judgment reserved.

The Spingler Hense.

Cannon et al. vs. Miles.—A dispossess warrant was issued by Judge Lane on Saturday against Hiram R. Miles and his copartners, proprietors of the Spingler

issued by Judge Lane on Saturday against Hiram R.
Miles and his copartners, proprietors of the Spingter
House, Nos. 5 and 7 Union square, for non-payment
of rent. The summons and complaint set forth that
the defendants agreed to pay John M. Camon, the
landlord of the premises in question, the sum of
\$30,000 per annum, payable monthly, for the use and
occupation of said premises, and that on the 23d of
February, 1898, there was due \$2,500, which was demanded and not paid. Yesterday an miuncition
from the Superior Court was served on Judge Lane
or restrain him from dispossessing the defendants,
but the Judge disregards it, holding that the Superior Court has no jurisdiction over him in such
matters.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—
NOS. 137, 138, 160, 162, 168, 170, 1701.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1235,
779, 1247, 1283, 1823, 1343, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1355, 1363,
1365, 1367, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1389, 1399,
1298, 920, 1000, 63, 1018, 432, 514, 854, 894, 898, 169, 851,
Part 3.—Nos. 657, 947, 1034, 1221, 968, 183, 202, 518,
363, 536, 1215, 617, 1249, 929, 633, 680, 893, 340, 78,
540 %.

540%.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 2, 15%, 27, 115, 135, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 156, 157, 431.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before Gunning S. Bedford.—The People vs. Waiter Scott, alias Alfred Long, alias Moore, having possession of burgiars' tools; Robert, Tillman, homleide; Edwin R. Lee, grand larceny; Robert Shearer, burgiary.
Over AND TERMINER—Before Geore C. Barnard.—The People vs. John J. McCarty, aiding a prisoner to escape.

CITY INTELLIGRACE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following recor will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Highnut's pharmacy, Herald Buliding, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

3 A. M. 30 3 P. M. 43
6 A. M. 30 6 P. M. 42
9 A. M. 23 9 P. M. 39
12 M. 38 12 P. M. 39

yesterday held an inquest, at the New York Hospital, on the body of Jacob S. Carver, recently in the employ of the Eric Railway Company, in Jersey City, who died from injuries received on the 28th ultimo by being crushed between two cars which he was engayed in coupling. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was thirty-three years of age and a native of Paterson, N. J.

REMOVAL OF A NUISANCE.—The round house which has stood at the terminus of the Third and Fourth Avenue Railroads, in Park row, for some Fourth Avenue Rahroads, in Park row, nor some time past, was removed yesterday, by order of the Street Commissioner, to make more room in the square. This is a move in the right direction. Will the Street Commissioner continue the good work, and cause the removal of one hundred and ninety-nine similar missances in the public streets and SERENADE TO GENERAL SIEGEL.-The friends and

countrymen of General Franz Siegel assembled in considerable numbers last evening at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a screnading party to compilment the General on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the battle of Pea Ridge. The procession formed a lutten o'clock and proceeded to the residence of the Atterbury, 140 East Seventeenth street, whose guest Siegle is. After the performance of a number of airs by the orchestra the General appeared and responded in a lew remarks, which were enthusiastically cheered. At the conclusion of the screnade the procession reformed and returned to the Steuben House, where the festivities were continued to a late hour.

Excise Trials.—There were but four cases of alleged violation of the excise law on the calendar. ountrymen of General Franz Siegel assembled in

leged violation of the excise law on the calendar Michael O'Connor, No. 81 Grand street, was accus of being ineffectually closed on the night of the 14th February. As he produced a certificate of discharge from the court the case was dismissed. Christian from the court the case was dismissed. Christian Wahler, No. 45 Grand street, was accused by Officer Lick, of the Eighth precinct, with not being effectually closed on Washington's birthday. Lick ordered into to close at half-past twelve o'clock P. M, he failed to do so, and as he was still open at twenty minutes past one o'clock A. M., the officer arrested him. Wahler stated that no liquor-was sold, but his boarders were treated to a lunch including lager. License not revoked. Edward Morten, No. 29 Prince street, was accused by Officer Wahler, of the Eighth precinct, with not being closed at half-past twelve o'clock A. M. of the 25th February. He saw parties inside, saw Morten there also, but detected no drinkoctook A. M. of the 25th February. He saw parties inside, saw Morien there also, but detected no drinking of liquors. Morien's excuse was that he forgot to look at his clock. The license was not revoked. The case of Bernard Finerty, No. 2 Tenth avenue, was adjourned and a new summons ordered to issue.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN DEY STREET-LOSS ABOUT \$50,000.—About three o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 85 Dey street, occupied by Mayham & Schenck as a whole-sale fish store. The third and fourth floors were sale as a sore. The tink and lourid moors were gutted, involving a loss of \$10,000 to \$15,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$20,000, \$15,000 of which is in the Star and Peter Cooper Insurance Companies. The building sustained about \$0,000 to \$3,000. J. K. Morgan occupied No. 83 bey sireet and lost \$1,500 by water; insured for \$20,000. W. C. Kimball occupied No. 87 bey street as a fruit and provision store. Loss about \$1,000; insured for \$5,000. The fire extended to No. 121 West street, occupied by Coomats & Appleton, door and feed dealers. Their loss on stock is about \$10,000; insured for \$5,000 damage. Nos. 119 and 120 West street were occupied by Young & Prail, flour and grain dealers. Their stock was damaged by water to the amount of \$10,000. Insured for \$40,000 in city companies. The buildings are owned by Gould Hoyt. The combined losses upon which are about \$10,000. The firemen habored at much ossadvantage, as the building No. 85 Dey street forms an h, and it was consequently difficult to reach the flames, waters were finally subdoed about hall-past ten o'clock. The total loss by the fire and water is estimated at \$20,000, which is partly covered by meurance.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LARCENT FROM THE PERSON .- Patrick Greely, of No. 220 Most street, caused the arrest of John Sweeny, on the charge of stealing a silver watch from his vest pocket. In snatching the time piece sweeny broke the chain to which it was attached. The accused was apprehended by officer Moran, of the Sanitary squad, and Jostice Hogan committed him for trad. In his examination, sweeny said:—"I was drunk at the time, and intended to return the watch, and will do so now."

A BUTTER THISP CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- Edward Johnson, a young man, was yesterday morning caught in the act of stealing a firkin of butter valued at \$45, from in front of the store of Thomas Hart, \$35 Washington street. Joel S. Kinne of 344 Greenwich street saw the stolen butter in the possession of Johnson and caused his arrest by officer Rigney of the Fifth precinct. The accused who is a laborer and lives in West street was taken before Justice flowan and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of \$1,000 ball. He declared his innocence.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER—HIS ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.—Yesterday afternoon Edward Maynoux, alias Stone, a genteel appearing young man, appeared at the Buil's Head Bank, corner of man, appeared at the Buil's Head Bank, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue, and presented to Daniel Sims, paying tener of the bank, a check for \$375, purporting to have been drawn by Alexander Horney, of 43 Maiden lane, to the order of Henry Simpkins. Mr. Sims, believing the name of Mr. Horney to the check to be a forgery, refused to cash II, whereupon Maynoux said the check was genuine and that he had received at from a man named Williams. The president of the bank being appealed to Mr. William H. Merritt, assistant cashier, was deputed to accompany Maynoux to the office of Mr. Borney for the purpose of ascertaining the genuineness of the check. The two accompany entered a Third avenue car and rode down opposite the park, when Maynoux jumped from the car and fied, pursued by Mr. Merritt. The fingitive ran through Spruce, Nasan, Beekman and Pearl streets, and an expressman, hearing Mr. Merritt cry "Stop theff" intercepted him and heid fast thi officer Denning, of the Second precinct, came up and took Maynoux in charge. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice Hogan and committed to

the Tombs to await an examination, which will take place to-day, when Mr. Hornby will appear and make an adidavit against the accused. It is said that checks, with the torged name of Mr. Hornby at tached, have recently been presented to the paying teller of the Chemical Bank for payment. Maynoux alias Stone, did not give his residence, and as ye little seems to be known concerning him.

"Root Hog or Die"-Penny Pitching in Broo lyn-Fondness for Greeley Literature. Before Commissioner Bosworth.

Twenty-six cases of complaints against officers were heard this morning. The great majority of them were of a trivial nature, that gated by over zeaious sergeants and roundamen, who were either sincero in their complaints or anxious to "gct square!" with thous subcretime to square" with their subordinates,

square? with their subordinates,

A CONTEST WITH A HOOG.

Robert Hogg is a patroiman of the Tenth precinct, who believes he can root his own row if he can't hoe it. Edward Grogan is a resident of the precinct, who, if report be true, does not always confine his libations to water, nor his demonstrations of regard for the fair sex to compliments, caresses and kisses. Grogan charged that on March 1, while walking along a street with his wife, Hogg came up, cancht him by the neck, and exclaimed:—"You cancht him by the neck. Grogan charged that on March 1, while waiking along a street with his wife, Hogg came up, caught him by the neck, and exclaimed:—"You are the one that reported me to Commissioner-Matt Brennan. I will take you in, any way," grogan was taken to the station house, where the officer, failing to make a charge, called for the complanant's sister-in-law, who made a charge through threats of the officer. Next day he was taken to court and discharged. Grogan further charges that in the station house when the defendant again selzed him by the neck and choked him.

Hogg swore that about two weeks before this occurrence the complanant's wife told him that Grogan had beaten her. He recommended her to get a warrant for his arrest. On the 28th February Grogan's sister-in-law came to him and said, "Officer, I want protection. That man Grogan is breaking things in my house." He went in but made no arrest.

Bosworth—You did not think it was your duty to make an arrest then? Answer—No, sir. After that she came to me and said he had come back, and I arrested him.

Bosworth—Old you mention Mr. Brennan's name?

A. It was never mentioned. Judgment reserved. You have been been and staggering and performing the premises with whiskey.

Bosworth—What have you got to say, Farrell' A. I had a severe colic, and, calling to a man, he brought me out some hot brandy; I drank it and it new to my head.

Bosworth—What have a quart? A. 'About a quarter of a first face of the control of th

Bosworth—Most how many fingers were there?
A. I don't know. I am not posted on that kind of measurement.

Bosworth—Mas there a quart? A. 'About a quarter of a gill.

Bosworth—And in three minutes you were sewed up? A. In three minutes, when I got to the station house, they said I was drunk. Judgment reserved.

A MYSFERIOUS ASSAULT.

Captain Caffrey, of the Fifteenth precinct, charged Michael Burke with improper conduct. He stated that on February 2d, at three in the morning, Burke was seen on the corner of Thirtteenth street and Fobrith avenue bleeding profusely. An officer offered to take him to the station house. He refused to go; was taken by some firemen to the engine house, washed, and then walked home without reporting the circumstance to the station house, that the men who assaulted him might be arrested. Sergeant Ferris stated that next morning Burke's wife reported at the station house that her husband had been knocked down and beaten and got home at six o'clock A. M.

Burke stated in his defence that, seeing four suspicious characters, he went up and questioned them, when they knocked him down and whipped him badly. He was taken to the engine house and then went home. He knew the men, but refused to tell who they were. Judgment reserved.

Joseph Carrougher, of the Forty-second precinct, was charged by George G. Hornuny, of No. 50 Main street, Rrockiyn, with grossly improper conduct. "Der offisher," said compialnant, "un der 27th December shakes mine leetel poy, on, so very hard; mine doo poys midt udders pes at play, when der offisher runs up so vast zat dey all runs a vas put mine, who midt his own door. Der offisher comes up, catch him py der neecht and give him der shap mid his hand. I sends mine udder poy across der street and sees his numper. Der next day der leetel poy ask his mudder to go out and blay, when Carrougher knocked him town an' dook him do der station house."

The defendant declared this was a conspiracy to reak him. He had tried to catch complainant sell-

house."

The defendant declared this was a conspiracy to break him. He had tried to catch complainant selling liquor. He had not struck the boy, merely grabbed at him for gambing, when the young Dutchman ran under his legs and called him a son-or-

Bosworth-Did you slap him? A. I just touched im with the tips of my fingers, and he ran into the

him with the tips of my ingers, and house.

Bosworth—That is a curious grab. A. I grabbed at him and my fingers touched him.

Bosworth—What were the boys doing? A. I saw them throwing pennies into a hole.

Bosworth—Oh, you did? Do you consider it an offence over there in Brooklyn for little boys to pitch pennies into a hole? A. Yes, air.

Bosworth—What do you call it? A. Gambling. Bosworth—Well, if you have no more serious offences to complain of over there you are a happy people.

offences to complain of over there you are a happy people.

Alchael Lafferty testified that a number of boys were pitching something into a hole when the defendant simpled comodinant's boy.

Carrongher—Mr. Commissioner, this man has offered \$200 for anybody to make a charge to get me broke. I was going to arrest the boy.

Hosworth—What for? A. Gambiling.

Bosworth—Who rodered you to do so? A. Captain Jacobs.

Harnung—Excuse me sir; der poys not po hitch.

Bosworth—Who ordered you to do so? A. Captain Jacobs.
Harnuny—Excuse me, sir; der poys not pe bitching gobbers; dey vas bitching grogery pairs for puttons into der hole.
Bosworth (to defendant)—And you would arrest them for throwing crockery balls into a hole? A. Yes, sir; for gambling.
Bosworth—Well, you had better go and ask Captain Jacobs if you are to arrest every little boy that plays in the streets. Fined two days pay.

plays in the streets. Fined two days' pay.

IN SEARCH OF GREELEY LITERATURE.

John Murphy, Fourth precinct, was charged with being off post, in the Tribuse calles, on the 6th inst.

Howworth—What's the matter, Murphy? A. I admit it, sir.

Foworth—What did you go in for? A. To buy a

Eosworth—What did you go in for? A. To buy a paper, sure.

Bosworth—Did you want to see the Cabinet? A. The Cabinet? and fut is dat?

Bosworth—Did you get it? A. Yes, sur.

Bosworth—And read it? A. I don't know.

Bosworth—That is enough. Greeley wouldn't like it if you did not read it after buying it; but you must read it at the proper time.

Murphy—An' sure I didn't know I must read Greeley's paper. Excuse me, gentlemen, I am but est a grane hand on the force.

THE CLIPPER SHIP RAUTIC.

The clipper ship Baltic, the latest addition to the California fleet, was opened to the inspection of the public yesterday. Many gentlemen interested in the Pacific trade, and the ladies connected with their families, availing themselves of the privilege offered, visited the vessel and examined her huge cargo carrying capacity and appointments with evident

The Buill of this vessel is that of the farmous steam-ship Baltic, one of the bloucers of the Collins steet. Several months ago, Isaac Taylor with two or three other gentlemen extensively engaged in maritime business, negotiated for her purchase, which in due time was effected, with the view of adapting her as a sating vessel to the California trade. At 5000 her ponderous machinery was removed and subsequently proken up and disposed of as old metal, when the hull was sowest to pier No. 32 East river and the preliminary work of tearing away unnecessary upper works, the old passenger accommodations and decks, together with examination of beams, &c., was commenced on the list of becamber last. The job was quite an extensive one, and those who had it in charge employed in various capacines, at times, over 350 men per day.

Internally the Baltic is almost a new one substituted, and her three lower decks were fully two-thirds form away and rebuilt. Her upper works have aisobeen fully replaced. The hull was opened from stem to stern, and her massive beams of live one, nocust and rid cedar were found to be as sound us the day she was launched. Her frame was strengthened, however, and is probably as stanch now as when she first steamed up the Mersey.

She has two houses on the upper deck, both of which are of the most spacious nature. The after one contains a commodious during misors and steward's pateries, while leading from it is a handsome stairway to the after cabin, ware are retained twelve of the old staterooms. Three, capable of accommodating forty persons as passengers, are of the roomlest possible nature and pleasantly upholistered. The forward house furnishes accommodating start will rather astonish "old salte"—a salaroom, galley and engine room, water closets and other conveniences unknown to asking vessels generally.

The spars of the leather as also new, the fore and maninasts celing more than the long, the will be capable at ea, who he here to be readed to the capable at ea, who he cargo carrying capacity ship Baltic, one of the ploueers of the Collins fleet, Several months ago, Isaac Taylor with two or three

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

ration Yesterday-Offi ers of the

The Investigation Yesterday—Officers of the Brooklyn Companies on the Stand-Damaging Testimony Against the Monopolists by Jadge Baiy and Others.

The Legislative committee having charge of investigating the workings of the gas companies resumed its session yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with the chairman, Mr. P. Mitchell, presiding, when the following testimony was given:—

Valentine T. Hall, Secretary of the Brooklyn Gaslight Company, being sworn and examined by the chairman, testified—We are acting under a special charter, dated 1826; it has been amended several times; it contains no regulations as to the price of gas or quality we must furnish; as to the price of gas or quality we must furnish; we may charge anything we please; it is to our interest to furnish good gas; our dividends will average about seventeen per cent, we made a report to the Legislature last year; we are continually laying mains and making improvements; our capital stock is \$2,000,000; it was originally \$250,000; we gave extra stock to our stockholders when an opposition company was started; the par value of the stock is twenty-five dollars per share; the last sale was 240 per cent; the orice of coal delivered on our dock is twenty-five dollars per share; the last sale was 240 per cent; the price of coal delivered on our dock is about \$8 50, and we have some as high as sixteen dollars; am not a stockholder; I suppose we could not replace our capital for less than \$4,000,000; our price is \$3 25; we have been charging that for some six years; we require a deposit for the metres in accordance with the law of the State; we pay seven per cont interest on the deposits; we give two notices before cutting off the

posit for the metres in accordance with the law of the State; we pay seven per cent interest on the deposits; we give two notices before cutting off the gas; we make tests of the quality of our gas daily; it is about fifteen candles; it has run down as low as thirteen, and it is often much higher; our directors are H. D. Polhemus, B. L. Huested, Cyrus P. Smith, A. W. Benson, H. K. Sheldon, James Howe, C. E. Bill, William Hunter, Jr., P. C. Cornell; we have no surplus fund; there was a company called the "Citizens"," started in Brooklyn some few years ago, but we never made any arrangement with them whatever; our district is from Atlantic street to Flatbush avenue to the city line and up through Williamsburg to the limit of Brooklyn; we have about 14.000 consumers.

By Mr. Laban—We have no regular time for declaring dividends.

By Mr. Bergen—I am not practically acquainted with the manufacture of gas, but I understand the routine; I have been with the company about nineteen years; the photometrical examinations are made at the works; I presume the value of the gas deteriorates the further the gas goes from the works; we have the usual number of complaints that all gas companies have; when we receive a complaint we treat the complainant as crully as possible and explain all we can to him; we proceed according to law generally; those complaints are not warranted by any fault of the gompany; a birner continued in use for a long time will, of course, grow larger and burn more gas; Mr. Greaton's statement before the committee is incorrect; his bill commenced in summer and did not suddenly increase from a 150 to \$6; it took six months, and the increase was very gradual; furthermore, Mr. Greaton agreed to pay the bill that was due on the house at the time he took possession; that he did not pay for some time, and he left owing a bill which he has not paid.

By the Chairman—We have the State Inspector's seat on every meter; we have not found any of the meters incorrect; we charge the city of Brooklyn son much per 1,000;

much per Looe; we put a four foot burner on each lamb and the city names the number of bours the lamps shall be lighted; we include the United States tax in the \$3.25.

Wh. P. Libby, President of the Citizens' Gaslight Company, beeng sworn and examined by Mr. Bergen, he testified as follows:—Our company was chartered in 1859; we commenced to furnish gas in 1861; we charged \$2.50, and during the competition the price went down to two dollars; taking in all items, including taxes, the cost of our gas was \$2.27 per 1,000; we do not deduct the residuum from coal; we charge consumers \$3.25; our tests at the works will average sixteen or sevencen candles; when we use the same quality of coal we do not make the tests very often, but when we change the kind of coal we make the tests oftener; the amount of gas sold hast year was \$13,000,000 feet; the capital of our company is \$1,200,000; in 1832 we commenced on a three per cent, semi-anusally for two years; then two years four per cent semi-anusally, and since five per cent; we declare the dividends regularly; we have the usual number of complaints and of the usual style; they are few in the relation of percentage; we have a scale at the pressure room and we run the pressure from two and a half inches to one much according to the hour and the amount of consumption; I am a stockholder in the company; the inspection and making out of the bulsare in the usual manner; we make an average only whou the meter cases to register; when the meter appears to be running slowly we remove it and test that our works; I think we find that ninety per cent of the incress will be found to register; when the meter appears to be running slowly we remove it and test that our works; I think we find that ninety per cent of the incress will be found to register; when the meter down the more greater quantity we run out than we get paid for.

am strengthened in this belief by knowing how much more greater quantity we run out than we get paid for.

By the Chairman—We are working under the general law; our original capital was \$1,00,000; the par value of our stock was twenty dollars per share; we have never declared any extra dividend; we include the expenses of repairing, &c., in the cost of gas, new buildings, &c., we pay for out of a construction fund in our capital; we have a surplus of \$101,000; it would be impossible for me to test the value of our property; we generally require a deposit from every consumer except when we known the party to be responsible we waive it; we always give a notice of our intention to cat off the gas; W. H. Libby, W. A. Husted, W. H. Nichols, J. H. Curtis and S. S. Powell are directors; we charge the city of Brooklyn, between forty-five and forty-six dollars per year for each lamp; we had about 200 more consumers in 1858 than in 1851; gus companies are always companies are complained of and never complain.

Witness then went to to explain why gas companies are complained of the world over. He stated that he believed if the Committee would summon every consumer in New York or Brooklyn they would hear the same complain; it is because of the belief that the committee would remained of the morey of the

that he believed if the Committee would sammon every consumer in Now York or Brooklyn they would hear the same complaint; it is because of the belief that the consumers are at the mercy of the companies; it is not the price or the quality of the gas or the treatment they receive, but the fact that the companies, the monopolics, are their masters, and they do not like that; gas making is a monopoly, and it must remain so; at thisgow, where they have the very finest coal and furnish gas of thirty candle power at a price of about four shilling sterling per thousand, thate are the same complaints, and in London I learned from one of the companies, which furnishes gas at less than one dollar in gold per thousand, that every year there are committees from Parliament to examine 1010 the alleged extortions and that there is a good herary of reports on the subject: witness gave a lengthy statement of the difference between banks, &c., and gas sompanies; I would be satisfied the have our gas inspected by a good, acientific man and furnish lourteen candle power to a five foot binner.

Charles F. Catlin, Fr., scoretary of the Catizens' Gaslight Company, being sworn, was examined by Mr. La Bau, and testified as follows:—liave been acting as secretary sites 1365, have 5,230 consumers; we charge three dollars and twenty-five cents; I think our stock sells at 169 per cent; our district is all that par' of the cry south of Atlanto and Platbach avenues.

No new points of inscrept were elicited from this

meting as secretary sizes 1808; have 5,235 consumers; it think our stock sells at 160 per cent; our district is all that par' of the Cry south of Atlantic and Plathersh avenues.

No new points of increat were elicited from this witness.

Charles F. Blodgett, secretary of the Williamsburg Gaelight Company and of the Greenpoint company, now merged in the Williamsburg, sworn and examined by the chairman.—Our campany organized in 18.00 with \$80,000 capital; our capital has been increased by law; the par value is \$50 per share; I am not a stockholder; the last sale was \$150; the fliminating power is from fourteen to sixreen candles; I can hardly tell the value of the property; we bought the property for \$40,000 and I think it would now sell for \$150,000; since 1800 our dividend would average ten per cent before that we paid uching; to line credit of profit and loss we have a surplas of \$70,000; we charge four dollars per thousand, shipect to discount; we have some \$4,000 or a few hore consumers and a smaller number of street lamp; we do not require a deposit from any person we know to be reliable; we never out the gas off winds notice; we reimburse the cost of improvements by alling in instalments of stock; last year the coal was delivered to ma it the dock for eight dollars; we pad for cannel coal about filtern dollars.

By Mr. La Bau—Ourceclpts for 1808 were: \$232,000 from private consumers, \$2,200 from public handlings and \$31,500 for sreet lamps; the receipts from coke, tar, wharfings, e., \$80,500—making a total of \$302,500. Our company has always male the reports required by law.

Thomas Rarkett, of 348 Grand street, being sworn, testified—i couplain of my bills for the same number of burners, and used the same number of hours, being increased until the amount of the bill was almost double, there were to leaks as far as could be ascertafaced i complained to the company, and the bills after that fed or a little.

Camile Ravaux, of No. 503 Froadway, being sworn, stated—My bill for October 18, 1806, to November 18

he had found that when he went away he had left one burner lighted, and the gas had been burning during the whole time that he was away, and that if I would make an examination I would find something of that sort had happened during my absence; I made an investigation and found that when the workmen had flushed they tarned off the gas in the street, and when my family went into the house it was necessary to turn it on again in the street; I reported that fact to the company, but could get no antisfaction, further than that I might seitle by paying haif the amount charged; I knew the company had the power to refuse to give me the gas, so I paid saif the bill for gas which I believe I did not burn.

Dr. E. Knight, of 277 West Twenty-second street, being sworn, stated:—I have been residing at my present nouse some six years; on the 23d of May a bill for some two dollars and a half was presented and as I was away my wife asked the collector to let it run on to the next month; the next month the bill for womenthe was sent in; my wife said she would go over to the office and pay the bill; about an hour after a man came and shut off the gas; my wife went to the office, but she was treated very insolently; could not get a duplicate bill for one which she had meshaid, and could not get any one to take money the meter; they would not be admitted and they dug up the street in front of the hour earlies and shut off the gas; in was without gas from July 23 to September 29, and it was not until after repeated applications that I could have the gas turned on again; I called on the secretary, but he stared at vacancy and did not see at ounderstand anything I was saying to him; the president was always out of town or gone down town; several times my gas has been cut off after the bills had been paid, and I was obliged to go to the expense of getting a gas filter and nave it turned on again; for the time my gas was turned on in July until it was turned on maan a bill was sent in lor \$1.50; one time I received a not caddressed to

Other Legislative Committees THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY. The Assembly committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Com-

the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company, of which Mr. Rea is chairman, which was in session at the Metropolitan Hotel, returned to Albany yesterday, without taking any testimony.

The Assembly committee, of which M. P. Beinus, of Chatauqua, is chairman, appointed to investigate the management of the Hudson River, Harlon and other rairroads chartered by the State, note a short session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The committee adjourned at noon and returned to Albany instevening. As the session was held with closed doors the nature of the testimony edeced could not be ascertained.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

Empanelling the Grand Jury. Before Judge Gilbert.

A Grand Jury was empanelled yesterday morning, the gentiemen serving thereon being as follows:— A. A. Low, foreman; John Loughlin, George S. Barnard, Garrett Badwin, Win. Wise, Chas. H. Brown, Stephen B. Cox., Sylvester Ross, David Harris, Cilbert Thompson, Joseph H. Poster, J. W. Frothingham, Joseph Crocker, Samuel W. Garrison, Wm. R. Gould, Jesse M. Folk, Theodore C. Wallace, Robert Land.

Judge Gilbert briefly addressed the jury on the na-ture of their duties, when that body retired to their room.

The calendar being called and no cases, it appearing, being ready for trial the court adjourned tall this morning.

CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

James F. Burgess vs. Charles S. Schlets.

an action to recover \$235 50, the price of goods sold defendant in August last, as alleged, for which defendant's note at three months was taken in payment. The answer set up that the goods were received to be sold on commission. Verdict not yet rendered.

Decision.

Curpenter et al. vs. Heath et al.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.-Nos. 21 to 40 in-CITY COURT.—Nos. 69, 78, 79, 81, 84, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94 to 96 inclusive.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY.—The plumbing shop of Coggins & Glddings, in Remsen street, near Court, was burgia-riously entered on Saturday night and robbed of seventy-five dollars' worth of brass couplings and other articles. The property was found in some bushes yesterday in a vacant lot at the corner of Schermerhorn and Smith streets.

ROBBERY OF JEWELRY. -On the 11th of February near Tompkins, was robbed of \$300 worth of peweiry.

Ann McClave, the servant girl, was accessed on suspicion of having committed the robbery. Yesterday, she was taken pefore Judge Cornwell, but there being no evidence against her she was honorably discharged.

ACCIDENT.-James Quinn, while engaged in put ting in some coal at a dwelling in Pineapple street, near Fulton, yesterday afternoon, fell down some steps and was severely fajured. The unfortunate man had been an invalid for some time and yeater-day was the first time as had ventured out in weeks to do anything. He was taken to his nome, No. 120 Plymonth street.

Alterst of Shopliffers.—Officer Butler, of the

Forty-fifth precinct, last evening arrested James Wilson and Mary Wilson for lifting two vests from the ciothing store of Edward Smith, No. 55 Broadway, Eastern District. The goods were found in the rossession of the prisoners. The Wilsons were looked up in the Fourth street station house to answer a charge of shoplifting.

AN AUDACOUS ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, then the closest

up in the Fourth street station house to answer a charge of shoplitting.

An AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, Mr. Samuel Thembry, coal dealer, doing business at the corner of Plashing and bedford avenues, E. D., left his office for a few minutes in charge of a friend, and during his absence a stranger walked in, bowed politicly to the gentleman in charge, acted as though he belonged to the place and finally left with the cash box, which contained forly-live dollars in cash and several paleers.

DEATH FROM LOCKIAW.—Coroner Jones held an inquest peaterday over the body of dialest Ryan, who died at the City Hospital from tetanos, or lockjaw. The deceased was employed as an engineer, and had charge of the hosting apparatus at the Feunsylvania coalvard, at the corner of Smith and Ninis streets. While olings the hoisting inachinely his hand was caught in the drum and a large portion torn of. When taken to the hospital he was in such a weak condition from the shock that amputation could not be performed without resking his life, and the result was that mortification set in, causing lockjaw. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

The Board of Alberman.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Cuoningham in the chair. Mayor Kalificish sent in a communication, appointing Mr. Join Whilams a member of the Hoard of Education, in place of Mr. Charles W. Whietts, resigned. The Board confirmed the appointment. Mr. E. S. Mills, secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Mandar Parks on the Height, and in a communication agreeable to the request of the Board of Aldermen, setting forth the progress they find made. They found that the walls on Furnan street assiming the carth on the Height had fallen down in many piaces and had to be rebuilt, at a cost of \$1.150. Considerable delay had been occasioned on account of the land not having been acquired by the city. Finally, the Legislature the mad only appropriated \$10,600 and this sum was not more than suniteent to kee

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.—The authracite coal production coatinues on the increase. The total tonnage of all the leading coal carrying companies for the week ending on Thursday was 165,731 tons, against 108,305 tons in corresponding week last year, showing an increase for the week of 47,305 tons. The tonnage for the week of 51,596,833 tons, against 1,592,702 tons last year to same date, showing an increase of 314,131 tons. The trade in this city is some little encouraged by a week of pretty sharp weather, and is rendered more cheerful in the Schujkill cost regions by the reduction in freignt and to is twilly five cents per ton oy the Reading Radirons company. Notwithstanding these favorable signs, they are believed to be but temporary in the effects, as the coal production is seen to be second mental trade and anispments of coal hence of which the consideration which is seen to be second in the consideration of the production in the second of the coal production in seen to be second manual trade anneally; invited are partitionally invited an endity invited as a social is gooderative expenditure of the coal production in the state is gooderative expenditure of the coal production in the coal production in the production in the coal production